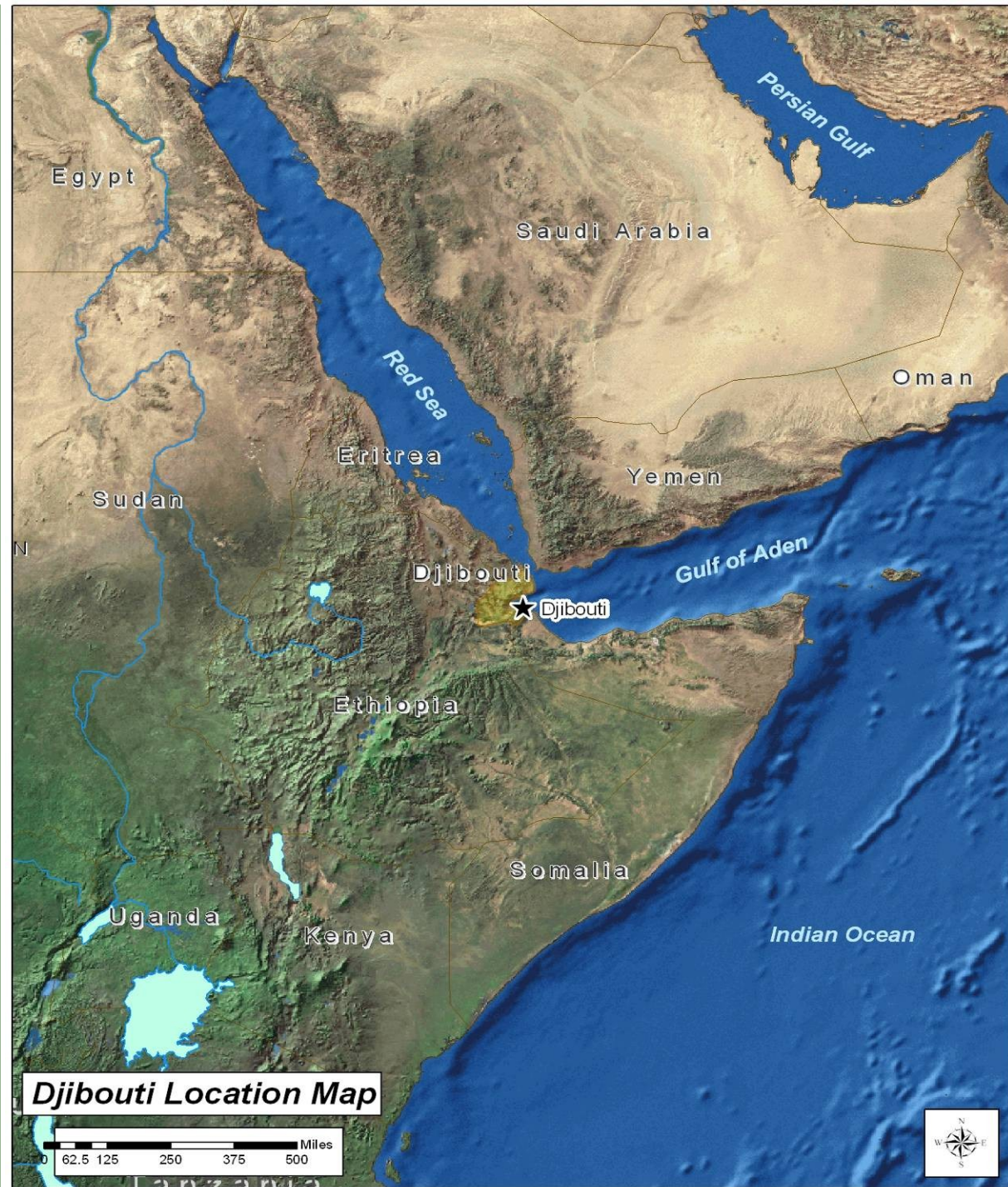


Djibouti

- Hosts the only US military base in sub-Saharan Africa
- Poor sanitation
- Strategic location

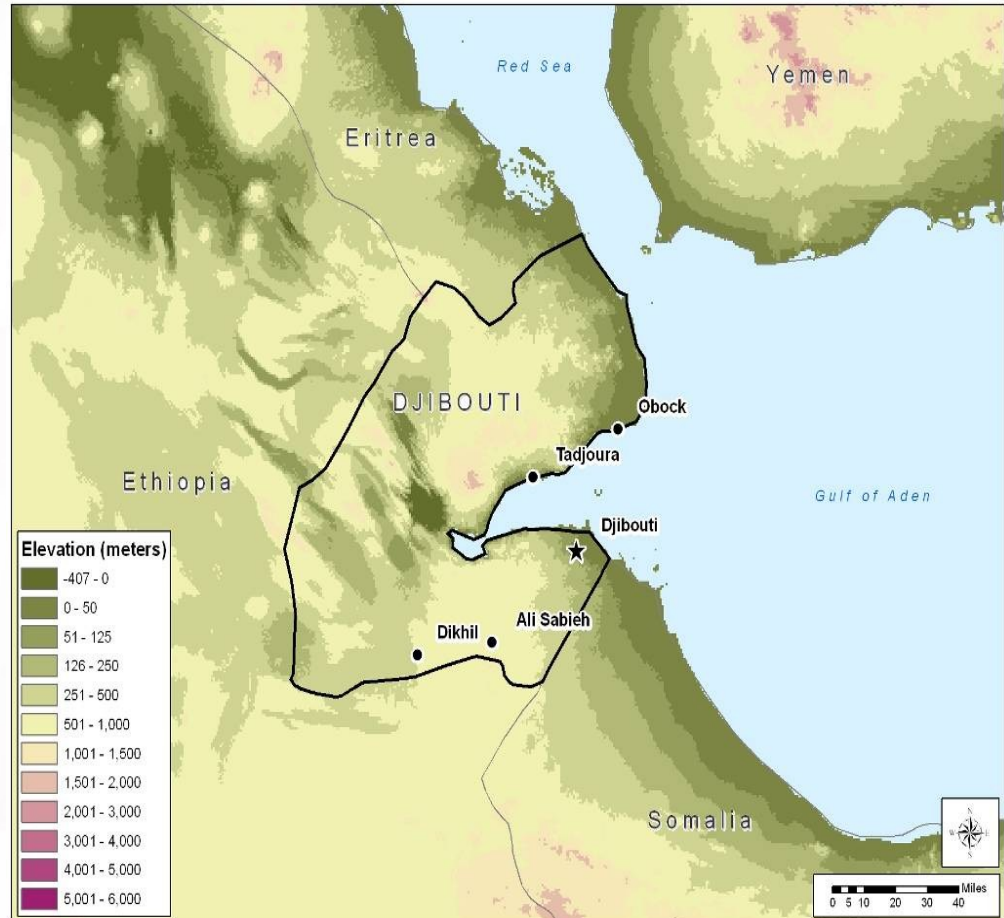


**Where in
the world
is
Djibouti?**



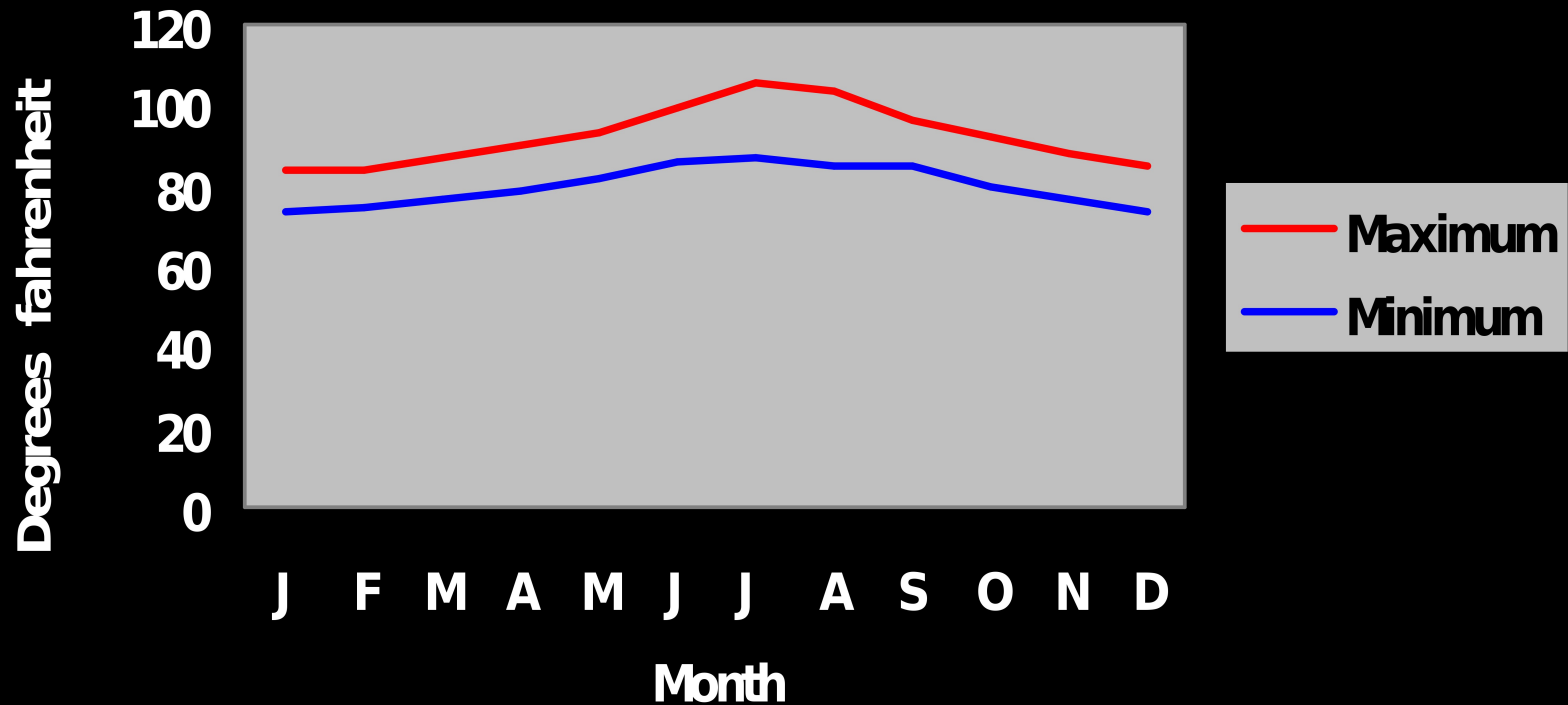
Physical Environment

- **Topography**
 - **Coastal plain and plateau separated by central mountains**
- **Climate**
 - **Desert**
 - **Torrid**
 - **Dry**



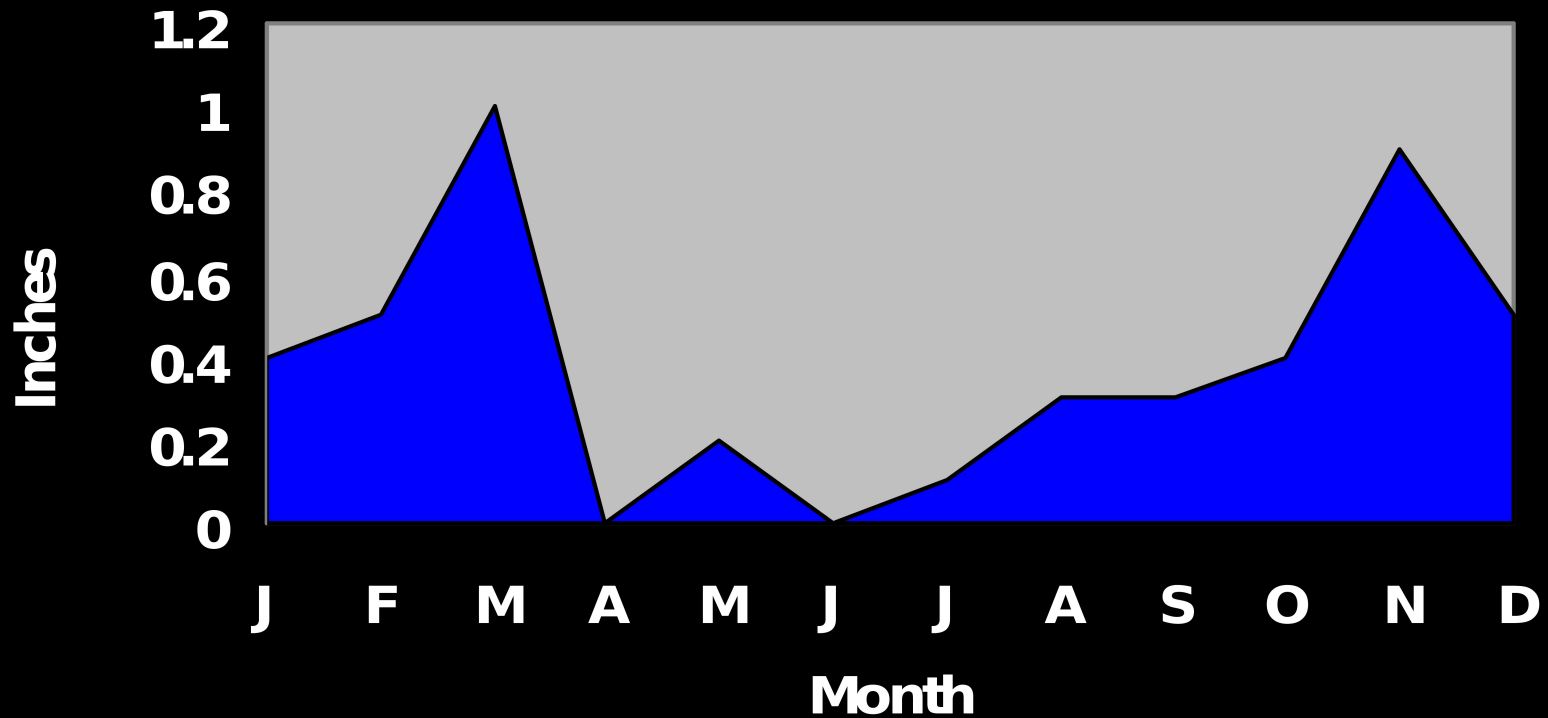
Physical Environment

Average Max/Min Temperature in Djibouti City



Physical Environment

Average Total Precipitation in Djibouti City



Environmental Health Risk

- **Greatest short-term health risks**
 - **Water contaminated with raw sewage or runoff containing fecal pathogens and water contaminated with industrial waste**
 - **Extreme heat**



Environmental Issues

- Food
 - Fecal and chemical contamination
- Soil
 - Localized to specific areas surrounding industrial facilities and waste disposal sites
- Water
 - Municipal water treatment and public sanitation services inadequate
 - Persistent discharge of untreated sewage into surface waters and coastal areas
 - Discharges from offshore tanker traffic contribute to petrochemical contamination of Djibouti's coastline

Infectious Disease Risk

- **INTERMEDIATE RISK** for infectious diseases
- Disease risk will adversely impact mission effectiveness unless force health protection measures are implemented

Infectious Diseases

- Foodborne and Waterborne Diseases
 - **HIGH RISK** = diarrhea (bacterial & protozoal), hep A/E, typhoid/paratyphoid fever
 - **INTERMEDIATE RISK** = cholera
- FHP Priorities
 - Deploy appropriate PM personnel and equipment
 - Consume food, water, ice only from US-approved sources
 - Operate food preparation facilities in accordance with Army doctrine
 - Ensure proper hand washing facilities near all latrines and dining facilities and enforce

Infectious Diseases Cont.

- Vector-borne Diseases
 - **HIGH RISK** = Malaria
 - **INTERMEDIATE RISK** = Chickungunya, Leishmaniasis, Crimean-Congo fever, Dengue, Leishmaniasis, Rickettsioses, Rift Valley fever, Sand-fly fever, West Nile fever, Yellow fever
- FHP Priorities
 - Use DEET on all exposed skin
 - Treat field uniforms with permethrin
 - Use bed nets in field conditions, treat with permethrin
 - **Enforce malaria chemoprophylaxis as appropriate**



Infectious Diseases Cont.

- Animal-contact Diseases
 - **INTERMEDIATE RISK** = Avian Influenza, Anthrax, Q-fever, Rabies
- FHP Priorities
 - Avoid animal contact
 - No mascots
 - Report all animal bites and scratches

What not to do!



Infectious Diseases Cont.

- Sexually Transmitted Diseases
 - **HIGH RISK** = HIV, Hep B
 - **INTERMEDIATE RISK** = gonorrhea / chlamydia
- FHP Priorities
 - Avoid sexual contact
 - Use latex condoms if sexually active



Infectious Diseases Cont.

- Water-contact Diseases
 - **INTERMEDIATE RISK** = leptospirosis, schistosomiasis
- FHP Priorities
 - avoid unnecessary contact with lakes, rivers, streams, and other surface water

There will not be a sign like

WARNING!

**LEPTOSPIROSIS
HEALTH HAZARD**

FRESH WATER STREAMS AND MUD
POSSIBLY POLLUTED WITH BACTERIA

SWIM, BOAT,
OR HIKE AT YOUR OWN RISK

Infectious Diseases Cont.

- Respiratory Diseases
 - **INTERMEDIATE RISK** = meningococcal meningitis, tuberculosis
- FHP Priorities
 - Tuberculin skin test before and after deployment
 - 72 sqft/person and head-to-toe sleeping arrangement
 - Cough or sneeze into your upper sleeve instead of your hands
 - Wash hands at every opportunity
 - Avoid close contact with local population

Hazardous Animals & Plants

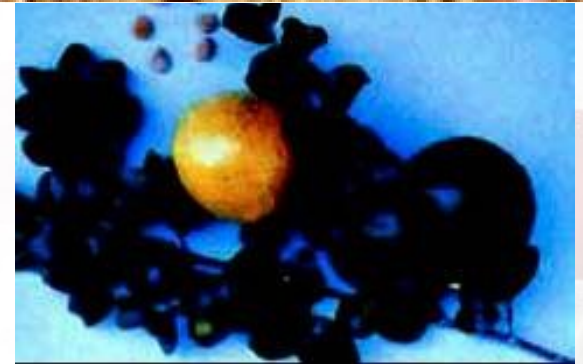
- Animals

- Rabid animals snakes, centipedes, scorpions, spiders



- Plants

- Variety of poisonous plants



- FHP Priorities

- Do not handle animals
- Shake out boots, clothing, & bedding
- Do not touch, chew, eat, or burn unfamiliar plants



SUMMARY

- Physical Environment
- Infectious Diseases = **Intermediate Risk**
- Hazardous Animals and Plants
- FHP measures are simple and effective
 - Use and Enforce
 - Will conserve the fighting strength

